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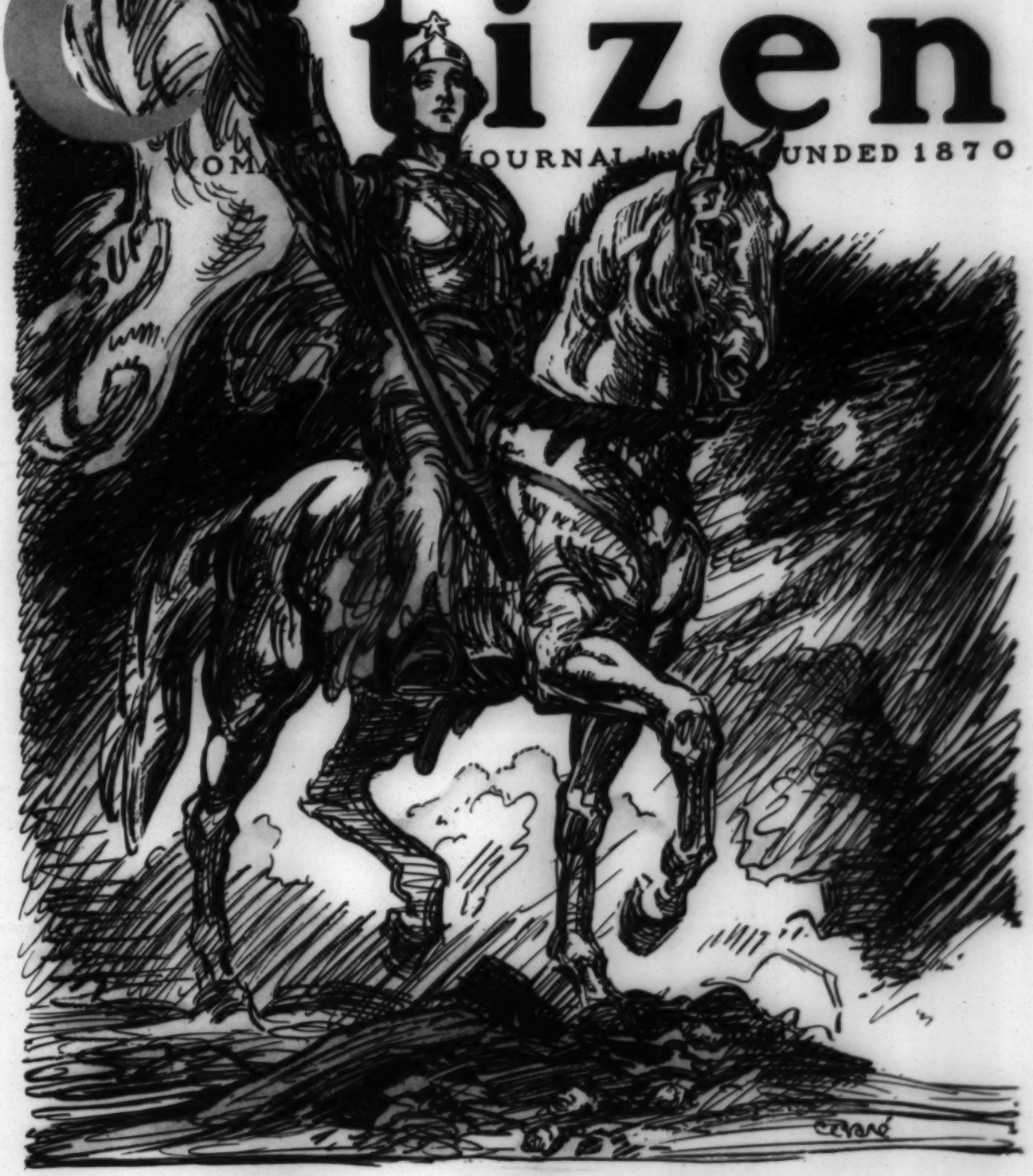
December 22, 1917

The Woman Citizen

A JOURNAL [illegible] FOUNDED 1870



Victrix

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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It is to the New York Evening *Post*—a paper, which, it will be recalled, was standing at Armageddon, battling for suffrage, long before the place became a popular political resort — that the *Woman Citizen* is indebted for the loan of Mr. Cesaré's superb cover design, reproduced in this issue.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House adopted by the House September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

December 22, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

An Aggressive Congressional Policy

SUFFRAGE conventions come and suffrage conventions go, but now and then comes a notable one the effects of which go on forever. Such a convention was the 49th annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association which closed in Washington on Sunday afternoon of this week. That which made it notable was the recognition on the part of the women assembled that the national road is now the open road to full suffrage victory, and that which will make it live was the precaution taken to insure that there shall be no long-continued opposition along that open road.

For years men have been returned to Congress who have a traditional and an emotional prejudice against woman suffrage. Argument, logic, the forward-march of nations, leaves their position unchanged on the suffrage question. They can admit the argument, they can concede the logic, they can see that America is not keeping up in the struggle for democracy, but—like the legislator of the last generation who has passed into suffrage history—argument or no argument, logic or no logic, democracy or no democracy, they would rather see women in their coffins than at the polls.

Suffragists have grown weary of dealing with that type of alleged mind. Instead of attempting to convert it to suffrage they will, in case the 65th Congress fails to pass the Federal Suffrage Amendment after the Christmas recess, turn their attention to the defeat of such candidates to Congress in the elections of 1918. It was the action taken looking to this end that read enduring vitality into the proceedings of the convention just ended.

As adopted the resolution committing the association to an aggressive policy for 1918 is as follows:

"That if the 65th Congress fails to submit the Federal Amendment before the next congressional election, the association shall select and enter into such a number of senatorial and congressional campaigns as will effect a change in both houses of Congress sufficient to insure the passage of the Federal Amendment."

The selection of the candidates to be opposed is to be left to the Executive Board and the Board of the state in question. Opposition to individual candidates is not to be based on party considerations and loyalty to the Federal Amendment is not to take precedence over loyalty to the country.

So far as the last clause is concerned, as was pointed out during the convention, loyalty to the country comprehends loyalty to the Federal Amendment. As the whole includes the part, so does loyalty to America include loyalty to nation-wide suffrage, sign and seal of American democracy. It was indeed with the sense upon them of the utter inadequacy of the national legislator truly to represent America, while showing by his opposition to woman suffrage that he did not and could not rise to the democracy of the hour, that the women decided to oppose his re-election to the national legislative body.

Civilized Europe today has recognized woman suffrage as fundamental to democracy.

America today, when Americans are pouring out their very life-blood in behalf of the right to self-government, must have in her national legislative body representatives who have a clear faith in that right and its full and free and immediate application within her own borders.

Today the national legislator who refuses to allow that right to women on the ground of principle, or tries to delay woman's coming into that right on the ground of political expediency, is manifestly a person of limited and dubious democracy and not to be relied on to further true American ideals. Today it is essential to America's well-being that candidates to Congress who oppose the woman suffrage amendment should be eligible to defeat in the 1918 elections.

It is believed that the 65th Congress will pass the Federal Amendment. It is apparent that the women of the National American Woman Suffrage Association know exactly what to do if the 65th doesn't pass it. They stand now pledged to the most stupendous political contract to which, as an association, they have ever been committed. It is no small thing for an organization of two million women to enter the congressional elections. They have pledged themselves to do so with a full understanding of the program involved and a steadfast determination to see that program through.

Status Quo of the Federal Amendment

ON December 15 the Federal Suffrage Amendment, reported out without recommendation by the Judiciary Committee, went on the House Calendar.

Just why the House created a suffrage committee remains an unanswered question. In opposing the creation of such a committee, the chairman of the Judiciary, Mr. Webb, of North Caro-

lina, had rested his opposition on the contention that it was discourteous to the Judiciary to take the jurisdiction of the suffrage measure out of the hands of his committee. True, all the courtesy the measure had ever received from him was a consistent effort to keep it bottled in committee, yet the stress of his emotion when confronted with the loss of jurisdiction had been so acute as to enlist sympathy from those to whom the prestige of the Judiciary is one of the vital parliamentary terms. In opposing the creation of the Suffrage Committee on such grounds, Mr. Webb necessarily conceded jurisdiction of the suffrage measure to the Suffrage Committee once it was created. Moreover, by every precedent such jurisdiction was conceded. Ordinarily there is no question as to a measure's passing over to a committee specifically formed to take care of it.

But there is nothing ordinary in the character of Mr. Webb's opposition to suffrage.

The proceedings on the floor of the House on December 15th gave to visiting suffragists from all over the country an intimate revelation of what that opposition amounts to. Although Judge Raker tried to secure to the Suffrage Committee jurisdiction for the suffrage measure, and although that committee had been formed by the House for the express purpose of taking over the measure, although Chairman Webb had opposed the creation of the committee on the ground that it would take jurisdiction from the Judiciary and although no ruling had been interposed at the time to set forth that this would not and could not be the procedure, on December 15th Speaker Clark ruled in favor of the Judiciary's undisturbed jurisdiction, the Judiciary's report got into the basket.

The point of the whole procedure was that Mr. Webb, who knew that he could no longer prevent the suffrage amendment from getting to the floor of the House, was insuring that it get there under the least favorable auspices. The Judiciary's report was without recommendation. The Suffrage Committee's report would have been with favorable recommendation. And the anomaly of the whole procedure was that the House should have been allowed to create a committee to handle a measure which had to remain in the jurisdiction of the Judiciary.

Having gotten suffrage on the calendar without recommendation, Mr. Webb's next endeavor was to drive it to vote on Tuesday of this week. Congress adjourned on Tuesday. Many members waited through Monday to vote on the prohibition amendment and left Washington Monday night. Not a handful was expected to be present Tuesday. Mr. Webb knew this, of course, and played for the defeat of suffrage through the absence of its friends. That move was defeated.

On Tuesday Judge Raker made another effort to get the suffrage question into the hands of the Suffrage Committee and Speaker Clark found a way out of the tangle by ruling that if the various suffrage amendments that have been pending before the Judiciary Committee were re-introduced, they would be automatically referred to the Suffrage Committee. On January 3rd, then, it is expected that hearings will begin on the suffrage resolution before the Suffrage Committee, in spite of the fact that the Judiciary Committee has reported the suffrage amendment to the House. The Suffrage Committee will draft a report and submit it to the House, presumably with a strong recommendation in favor of the passage of the amendment. Judge Raker, chairman of the Suffrage Committee, who has had in hand the management of the suffrage program on the floor of the House through the last critical week, believes that the Rules Committee will direct a vote upon the resolution reported from the Suffrage Committee. A prime advantage to be gained by the acceptance of the report from the Suffrage Committee lies in the fact that it would insure control of the time for debate by members of that Committee rather than by members of the Judiciary Committee.

As the result of a compromise, a vote in the House on the amendment on Thursday, January 10, has been assured.

A New Spirit

THIS year the 49th annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association was pervaded by a wholly new spirit. The breath of nation-wide victory was in the air.

We have had conventions before that were full of the joy of victories, but these were state and local triumphs; never before have we found ourselves actually upon the verge of the passage of the nation-wide amendment through Congress. As the women from the different states came back from interviewing their Senators and Representatives, and reported the outcome, the belief grew steadily stronger that this would be the last convention we should have to hold at the national capital.

We have had many brilliant conventions in the past, with distinguished speakers; but never before one where so many members of the Cabinet and their wives gave us aid and encouragement; never before one where a woman member of Congress was among our speakers; never before one where the whole weight of a tremendous war situation was pressing our cause forward; above all, never before one that had as a background so many millions of enfranchised women. The New York victory has more than doubled the number of women in the United States who possess full suffrage; it has more than doubled the number of members in Congress, who have women among their constituents. The present year has also seen an unprecedented growth in the number of states that have given women the presidential and municipal vote. Even the common or garden variety of politician can now see that equal suffrage is bound to come. The political leaders saw it long ago.

The present situation is wholly new; and the new spirit in the convention could not fail to be recognized by those who have seen a long series of these annual gatherings. The present writer has attended twenty-eight; but the convention of 1917 was a new experience.

Other new experiences are before us. If every woman does her duty—if during the next few weeks every one of us works heart and soul, works for all she is worth—we shall soon have the new and happy experience of finding ourselves enfranchised citizens.

A. S. B.

Consider the Facts

CONGRESS and as much of the rest of the world as could be reached have been circularized by Mrs. James W. Wadsworth with an invitation to consider the facts with regard to the suffrage victory in New York. From the facts Mrs. Wadsworth is able to deduce the conclusion that it was by virtue of the Socialist and pro-German vote alone that suffrage won.

On the other hand, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City, waiving aside this private and particular conclusion, merely reverts to the facts and suggests that the case be allowed to rest on them.

"There were only three assembly districts in Manhattan where the suffrage vote did not poll over a thousand more votes than the Socialists polled. Even in these three districts suffrage got an average of 600 more votes than the Socialist candidate got. In the 4th suffrage had the advantage of the Socialists by 551 votes. In the 6th it got 600 more votes than Socialism got. In the 8th it got 656 more. In the 12th assembly district, a typical district, where the Socialists got only 1,822 votes, suffrage got 5,480. In my own district, the 9th, suffrage and Fusion ran almost neck and neck, suffrage polling 5,911, Fusion polling 5,578. The Socialists polled only 977. In Brooklyn the 14th, 19th, and 23rd assembly districts are accounted the Socialists' strongholds. In all three suffrage ran ahead of Socialism. In the 14th suffrage polled a yes vote of 4,052, the Socialists 3,142; in the 19th suffrage polled 3,608, the Socialists 3,037; in the 23rd suffrage polled 5,060, the Socialists only 3,992."

Considering the suffrage vote in Greater New York in comparison with the mayoralty vote, suffrage polled a yes vote of 335,959. The Socialists polled only 142,178. The Fusion candidate polled 149,307. The Republican candidate polled 53,678. The Democratic candidate, and the successful one, polled 297,282. Suffrage, therefore, polled 38,677 more affirmative votes than did the successful candidate. No candidate was in the class with suffrage, though all were for suffrage.

A Novel Feature

A NOVEL feature of the National Suffrage Convention was the large number of women from the South who reported that their Senators and Representatives in Congress were going to vote for the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage. The women of several Southern States announced that their Congressional delegations were solid for it; others reported large majorities in favor.

Some of the old objections have become boomerangs. One Southern woman said—not in the convention, but in conversation outside:

"We say to our men: 'Do you want to force our Southern women to make their appeal to the Negroes—the few Negroes whom you allow to vote—or would you rather have us make our appeal to the educated white Legislatures?' They see the point, and they have promised us their support for the Federal Amendment."

A. S. B.

Nation-Wide Prohibition for America

BY a vote of 282 to 128 the national prohibition amendment won in the House vote on the measure last Monday. As the amendment had already passed the Senate, the parliamentary procedure was complete save for some minor concurrences later adjusted between House and Senate. Suffragists, who keep out of all politics, save suffrage politics, are yet unable to restrain their jubilant satisfaction in the presage of victory for the Federal Suffrage Amendment to be found in the triumph of the prohibition amendment.

If it worked to no other advantage, the mere fact of establishing the precedent for reform legislation must alone be counted of inestimable value. But there are other advantages. In spite of argument, in spite of the non-commitment of suffragists to prohibition in any official way, the two have somehow gotten linked together in the average appreciation, and victory for one is somehow accounted victory for the other. Moreover, in their effort to insure the passage of the prohibition amendment Southern Democrats have hammered their own state's rights arguments so flat that it will be impossible to make them do duty against the suffrage amendment when it comes up in January as it is scheduled to do.

All told, suffrage gains immeasurably by the affirmative House vote on prohibition.

Gently Referred to Company K

SOMEBODY, camouflaging as "anti," arises to complain of the anonymity of a communication from some National Guard men to some antis in Pittsbugh anent the National Guard's disinclination to receive a proffered flag from women who fight the extension of democracy at home as do the antis. "Anti," resting evidently upon the assumption that everybody will recognize in the signature the fine Italian hand of the professional publicity agent of the other antis, points out that it isn't fair to take the communication as representing the soldier sentiment on the suffrage question unless a signature is forthcoming.

We don't know the signatories of that letter, although we certainly did enjoy reading it. But we do know the signatories of another letter that set forth the pre-election soldier sentiment. It was written by Company K of the 71st New York Infantry. It was signed and counter-signed. There was Sergeant Lounsbury and Sergeants Donovan and Edwards and Rosholdt and Taylor and there were Corporals O'Shea and Hahn and Sherman and there was Strackfus, the cook. And "Company 'K,' of the 71st wished to go on record as saying that its every member is in favor of woman suffrage." And they up and told the "swivel-chair polishers of the Man Suffrage Association that the real red blood of this country, the men who are today in khaki, are better able to judge whether or not the women of this country shall share the privilege of the franchise."

Let "Anti" get in touch with Company K.

Let him also consider the soldier vote in New York State.

See page 72.

What the 49th Annual Convention of the N. A. W. S. A. Accomplished

(Special Correspondence from Washington)

THERE never was a convention of suffragists that accomplished so much as the one just ended at Washington, D. C. First and foremost, the decision of the Association to go into the 1918 congressional elections to oppose individual candidates who oppose the Federal Amendment, was of the utmost significance. While there is a strong current of conviction that the Federal Amendment will be passed by the 65th Congress, there is an equally strong determination to fortify the amendment in the 66th Congress if, by any chance, failure should be its portion at the hands of the 65th. As finally phrased, the resolution passed by the Convention reads that "if the 65th Congress fails to submit the Federal Suffrage Amendment before the next Congressional election the Association shall select and enter into such a number of Senatorial and Congressional campaigns as will effect a change in both Houses of Congress sufficient to insure the passage of the Federal Amendment."

The selection of the candidates to be opposed is to be left to the Executive Board and the board of the state in question.

Opposition to individual candidates shall not be based on party considerations and loyalty to the Federal Amendment shall not take precedence over loyalty to the country.

It was around this resolution that the keenest interest of the convention centered from day to day until its passage, and although from the beginning it was a foregone conclusion that it would be passed, concern in it steadily mounted until it reached the floor of the house on Friday morning. Once it had been presented there was very little discussion on it, the entire resolution going through without a dissenting vote or one adverse speech.

A feeling of security with regard to the fate of the amendment at the hands of the 65th Congress was indicated by resolutions that set forth:

1. That a compact of State Associations willing and ready to conduct campaigns for ratification of the Federal Amendment be formed.

2. That in the event of the passage of the Federal Amendment the question of subletting the Washington House and opening headquarters elsewhere be referred to the Executive Board.

3. That the Board of Directors be authorized to call a mid-year meeting of the Executive Council in a centrally located city for the purpose of consideration of plans for the ratification of the Federal Amendment if it shall have passed Congress, or plans for the congressional elections, if it shall not have passed.

The suffragist of today has a sort of up-and-coming reaction to today's problems and opportunities if one may judge by some of the other resolutions passed. For years there has been a steadily growing sentiment against laws that make a woman's nationality depend upon that of her husband. It culminated at the convention in a resolution that read as follows:

"That an American-born woman should not lose her nationality by marrying a foreigner, and we urge a change in this respect."

Another significant resolution said that "In view of the fact that a large share of the work of the Red Cross is done by women, the National American Woman Suffrage Association requests that women be given adequate representation on the War Council of the National Red Cross Association."

The feeling of gladness inspired by the victory record of 1917, found expression in the following:

"That we rejoice this year in the most important victories yet won in the history of the cause. Since January 1, 1917, women have been given full suffrage in New York, practically full suffrage in Arkansas, presidential suffrage in Rhode Island, Michigan and Indiana, presidential and municipal suffrage in Nebraska and North Dakota, state-wide municipal suffrage in Vermont, local municipal suffrage in seven cities of Ohio, Florida and Tennessee, and nation-wide suffrage in Canada and Russia; while the British House of Commons has gone on record in favor of Parliamentary suffrage for women by a vote of 7 to 1."

Loyalty to the cause of country surged uppermost in the resolution declaring that:

WHEREAS, Our country's success in its great task can be accomplished only by the patriotic and generous support of the people and their firm resolution to forsake all courses of waste and extravagance; and

"*Whereas*, The Secretary of the Treasury has offered for sale $2,000,000,000 of War Savings Certificates, bearing 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly, and backed by the resources and power of the United States; and

"*Whereas*, Investment in these securities will not only help our country in war but will inaugurate a movement of thrift and economy that will be of lasting benefit; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we pledge our unqualified support to the campaign for the sale of these War Savings and Thrift Stamps and urge our members to aid it in every way."

A just tribute paid the press, read as follows:

"WHEREAS, The press of America has been of inestimable service in its recognition of woman suffrage as a fundamental principle of democracy and in its insistent effort to create favorable sentiment; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the cordial and grateful appreciation of this Association be hereby recorded and the hope expressed that the press will continue to use its best offices to further the Federal Suffrage Amendment."

Of all these the Red Cross resolution perhaps caused the most discussion. A strong current of dissatisfaction with the manner in which women seem to have been crowded out of the Red Cross management got to the surface almost immediately, and grew stronger and stronger as the discussion progressed. It was in vain that some of the women associated with Red Cross work tried to defend the organization from the charge of sex discrimination. Fact after fact was cited to show that the management of this great institution, due to a woman's initiative, and for years managed wholly by women, had been virtually taken out of their hands by men. It did not seem to make the case any better that the reason for this usurpation stood out as due to the fact that under the management of women the Red Cross had become the most likely agency through which the Government could collect relief funds to be applied in the conduct of the war. It was apparent that women are eager to serve the Government through the Red Cross and that they do not understand and keenly resent the discrimination charged against the Red Cross.

The discussion of amendments to the constitution, as usual, ate into the order of the program to such an extent that it took from Thursday noon until Saturday afternoon to catch up with the day's events.

Interesting contributions were made by the five- and ten-minute speakers who talked on "Friends and Enemies of Presidential Suffrage," "What My State Will Do for the Fed-

(Continued on following page)

It decided that the Association should go into the congressional elections to oppose individual candidates who oppose the Federal Amendment.

It urged changes in respect to the nationality laws whereby a woman's citizenship depends upon that of her husband—so that an American woman married to a German becomes a German instead of an American.

It took up the question of the crowding out of women in the management of the National Red Cross Association, and requested that the women be given adequate representation on the war council of that body.

It pledged unqualified support to the campaign for the sale of war savings stamps and thrift stamps.

It amended the constitution of the Association so that the number of officers was increased by a net gain of eight, the two auditors being dropped, eight directors being added, and the number of vice-presidents increased to five.

It received a number of interesting contributions from five- and ten-minute speakers on such alert subjects as "The Friends and Enemies of Presidential Suffrage," "What My State Will Do for the Federal Amendment," "What Is the Biggest and Best Thing Woman Suffrage Has Done for My State?" and "Should We Work for Woman Suffrage in War Time?"

It received enlightening greetings from fraternal delegates from Canada, Great Britain, France and Russia.

It provided a forum for the discussion of women's war service and for contributions to that forum from experts at home and from various countries, and it extended and intensified the program of war work for the suffragists of America.

eral Amendment" and "What Is the Biggest and Best Thing Woman Suffrage Has Done for My State." Perhaps Mrs. John Raker put most into the nutshell provided when she said, speaking to the last subject, that woman suffrage "had strengthened and broadened woman's influence in the home circle." Admitting that the women in her state who "lived close to God's wonders" had profited by that propinquity to the extent of not having to suffer from the effect of some of the old inhibitions and prejudices, she pointed out that home life must be founded on justice, and that the state as the public administrator of justice is sadly in need of woman's influence. Speaking for Utah, Mrs. Emily Richards said that woman suffrage had given to the women and to the state the full benefits of liberty, equality and responsibility. Suffrage, she said, had quickened woman's mentality, her power of self-expression, her self-respect, and given to her the confidence of men.

Mrs. John S. Cunningham, of North Carolina, dwelt on the economic advantages that accrue to women through their possession of the suffrage, and cited instance after instance to show how women suffer in their economic opportunities through not being voters.

The convention was signally favored by the Administration in the men who represented it on the suffrage platform at the evening meetings. Honorable Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, who spoke on Thursday evening, took occasion to point out that suffrage had a particular advantage in having the support of President Wilson. Honorable Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, dwelt upon the new democracy and woman's relation to it.

SATURDAY evening's program brought forward women speakers, each of whom made a special contribution to the proceedings. Miss Helen Fraser, representing Great Britain, touched her hearers deeply through her own first-hand knowledge of what war really means to Europe to-day and what woman's connection with it means to Great Britain. Madame C. Simon, representing France, brought out the added strength of the bond between France and America due to the aid that has come to France not only through the American government and American soldiers, but through American women. Madame Bouimistrow, member of the Russian Relief Council, brought greetings from Russia. Nellie McClung, representing Canada, kept her hearers wavering between laughter and tears as she hid her own emotion behind a proud veil of stoicism and laughter.

As ever, Dr. Shaw's eloquence was a marked feature of the week's proceedings. Sometimes she was the able advocate of loyalty to the country, sometimes she rose to heights of supplication for an applied democracy which shall and must include women, sometimes all the mischief that is in her bubbled to the surface. As, for instance, when she prefaced Mrs. Catt's "Address to Congress," on Thursday evening with a little commentary of her own: "I had always thought," she said, "that I should be willing to die as soon as suffrage was won in New York. I had always thought that I should never be interested in politics or in the making of tickets. But five mintues after midnight, on November 6, I had picked my ticket and now I don't want to die until my ticket is elected." Then she introduced Mrs. Catt and bided her time.

WHEN Mrs. Catt rose, the house rose with her. It was a packed house, and as the people settled back into their seats, there was manifest a hushed tension that massed on itself almost unbearably. Everybody was aware that the message in Mrs. Catt's hand was the vital message of the Convention. Everybody wondered what would be its main focus. Nobody quite understood why an address to Congress should be delivered at a mass meeting.

The latter point the speaker quickly cleared up. Once before in suffrage history, she said, there had been an address to Congress. Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton had made it. It had been one of those vivacious circumventions of precedent by means of which women manage to keep life lively from generation to generation. She was but doing over what they had done a half century ago. She would deliver her address to Congress from that platform to that audience, and leave it to the printed page to carry the message on into the sacred halls themselves.

Then for half an hour, with Senate and House visualized by the directness of her appeal to them and by the sharp limning of her argument, she pleaded for democracy, arraigned the obstructionists of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, showed up the harsh inconsistencies, the waste of time and energy and money asked of women in state referenda, clarified the reasons for establishing suffrage by the Federal route, and brought the whole case into high relief by resting the responsibility where it belongs—on the Congress of the United States.

SOME of the speech itself has been printed in these columns. For the whole speech our readers are referred to the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co. In delivering it the speaker, never ornate in rhetoric or delivery, seemed to withdraw her personality utterly, so that there was left only the mental and spiritual content of her message. To hear her was like listening to abstract thought, warmed by the fire of abstract conviction. To see her was like looking at sheer marble, flame-lit. Many an orator sways an audience's mind by emotional appeal. Hers the crowning achievement to sway an audience to emotion by the symmetry and force of her appeal to its mind. Again and again, salvos of applause stopped her for a moment, but again and again the steady rhythm of her strong voice regained control of the commotion. At the end her grip on attention was so acute that a little hush followed the last word.

It was Dr. Shaw's chance again—"The head of my ticket," said Dr. Shaw. And, with a storm of handclapping, the audience rose once more as one person in approval of her selection.

War Baby Adopted

THE National American Woman Suffrage Association at the convention held in Washington, D. C., decided to bear the expense entailed in the organization of a hospital unit, staffed entirely by women, to be sent immediately to France. Fifty women, including doctors, nurses, bacteriologists, ambulance drivers, electricians and plumbers, will be conected with this staff.

The hospital unit has already been organized under the direction of Dr. Caroline Finley, of New York, and has been accepted by the French Government for immediate service in France. The unit is to be stationed in the Chauny villages in France in the devastated Aisne district.

Other Resolutions Adopted by the Convention

That we pledge our unswerving loyalty to our country and the continuance of our aid in patriotic service to help make the world safe for democracy both at home and abroad.

Whereas, the war is demanding from women unprecedented labors and sacrifices, and women by millions are responding with utmost loyalty and devotion; and

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, writing of woman suffrage, declared that all should share the privileges of the Government who assist in bearing burdens; and

Whereas, it is important to a country in war, even more than in peace, that all its loyal citizens should be equipped with the most up-to-date tools; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we urge Congress, as a war measure, to submit to the states an amendment to the United States Constitution providing for the nation-wide enfranchisement of women.

Whereas, the war is bringing an ever-increasing number of women into industry; and

Whereas, President Wilson has pointed out the tendency in some quarters to take advantage of the patriotic zeal of our women and the preoccupation of the public with the war, to lower the standards of labor;

Resolved, that we urge the establishment of the economic principle of equal pay for equal work as vital to the welfare of the nation, and that we urge our members to be on the watch in their respective communities for violations of this principle and for attempts to lower labor standards in other respects, and to use their best efforts to bring about a remedy.

Officers Elected for the Year 1918

President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York City.

First vice-president, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Boston, Mass.

Second vice-president, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York City.

Third vice-president, Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Nashville, Tenn.

Fourth vice-president, Mrs. Raymond Brown, New York City.

Fifth vice-president, Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, New York City.

Recording secretary, Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson, White Plains, New York.

Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven, Conn.

Directors: Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, New York City; Mrs. Nonie B. Mahoney, Dallas, Texas; Dr. Mary A. Safford, Orlando, Florida; Mrs. Horace Stillwell, Anderson, Indiana; Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, Yonkers, New York; Miss Esther Ogden, New York City; Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, Little Rock, Arkansas; Mrs. Charles H. Brooks, Wichita, Kansas.

La Legende Doree

"I CALL this statuette La Legende Doree from two old French ballads, since Madame Yvette Guilbert calls them so," said Miss Alice Morgan Wright, the sculptor, creator of the statuette of Madame Guilbert. "One of the ballads is about the Nativity of Christ and the other his crucifixion, and when Madame Guilbert sings them she wears a costume like this one in the picture of the statuette, red and black and richly embroidered with gold. The pose is characteristic of both songs. In the first she expresses extreme joy with her arms outspread, and in the second she expresses the cross. I have painted the hands and face gold because they look right that way. It was not difficult to model the statuette from memory as I have seen Madame Guilbert many times in this guise both in France and in America.

"I have heard that Madame Guilbert has spoken for woman suffrage abroad; but without that information I should have known that so great an artist could not be failing in the sense of structure and must therefore be instinctively aware that the principle of the balance exists in all enduring work; that justice and equality are essentials and hence that the structure of government can be achieved only upon the sound foundation of honestly equal representation."

This is the concept of a sculptor, who sees all life as an affair of balance and proportion. To an artist's sense of civic structure a social state in which only masculine ideals are expressed becomes a monstrosity. It is out of line and without balance.

But balance and proportion determine all art values. It takes both men and women to make harmony out of society. It takes the right tempo to make any musical composition fall into its proper phrasing and rhythm.

Music is the most individual of all the human modes of speech. It is also the most social. It is the great democratizer because it is a mode of speech which only those who can interpret are eligible to understand. The fairy who deals out the gifts of life has gone mockingly about taking the seal off from the ears of this one and that without regard to the social register, or to creed, or to race, or to sex.

It would be almost unthinkable if a musician who had given her life to the task of freeing her spirit for perfect expression of musical concepts, should close her soul to other forms of freedom.

Two women musicians of great fame have here given some of the reasons why they are suffragists. And the process shows different modes of progress, but the pathways emerge at the same point. Dreams of independence brought Madame Yvette Guilbert into the conviction that woman's voice is needed to frame society's standards. She had seen woman duped by her sensitive responsiveness. She had seen her poisoned by customs which left her only one loophole of escape, the way of allurement, the way of half truths, of down-dropping eyelids and beckoning passion. And she cried out fiercely: "Let us aid the woman of to-day that she may not die of hunger, but above all, let us aid her that she may not live by love. Herein is her rescue." Thus she indicates the tempo at which woman's life shall be set, "a little graver, nobler, purer than it has hitherto been, with more emphasis put upon her individuality and less upon her beauty."

Striking the Right

THE RESCUE

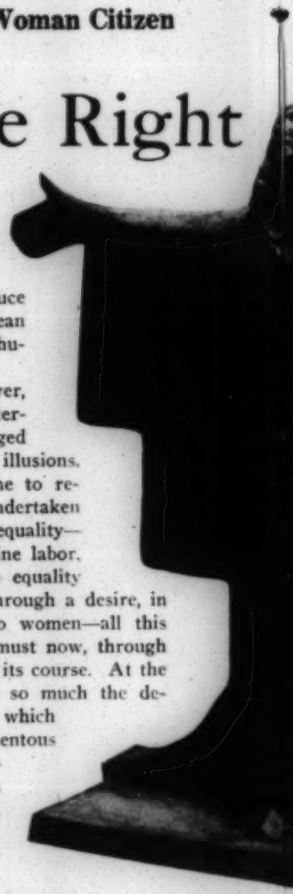
"Woman dreams of making her own living—in this she is right," said Madame Guilbert, "And of no longer exacting from man that he should work only for her—in this she is wrong. If woman is resolved to defend her body, in love, as actively as she will defend her share of bread, in the factory, then she is right. But if her independence and liberty are to consist simply in living by her own efforts, instead of by man's efforts, then, truly, she is wrong.

"Wherefore, liberate man from the very virtue which prevents him from adding to his vices? It is work which forces upon him certain hours of dignity. Reduce this work, and it will mean his collapse and that of humanity.

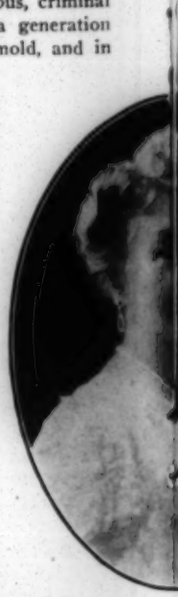
"Since the war, however, the impressive lesson maternity has received has changed the character of woman's illusions. I tell you the time is come to reflect. All that has been undertaken with a view to attaining equality—the independence of feminine labor, the equality of wages, the equality of human consideration—through a desire, in short, to render justice to women—all this great feminist movement, must now, through the action of the war, alter its course. At the present juncture, it is not so much the defence of woman's wages which is the great and momentous question. It is the defence of her body! It is the defence of her youth, her health, her maternity. It is the defence of her Country!

"In Heaven's name will not somebody, one day, establish an 'Academy of Life,' where women, who form centuries of ancestral mothers, corrupted through man and for man, may emerge? They will be clothed with modesty and grace; they will converse with men with a gracious and noble gravity. To their growing sons they will impart, maternally, humanly, the knowledge that the physiological disturbances of adolescence are not love, arising, as they do, from 'the body.' And with simple directness, they will put an end to the noxious, criminal traditions. Then will arise a generation of men of a more civilized mold, and in this, woman will have accomplished a truly great and feminine achievement. Then woman shall have her vote; throughout the wide world she will have the right to vote. And those women will speak of us as ancestors, to whom men accorded but scant consideration. They will not despise us, for it is we who shall have prepared the way for the resurrection of our sex, and they will have reduced the power of man to its rightful value. Those women will be the saviors of humanity!"

MISS MAY PETERSON, the young Metropolitan opera star is a strong suffragist. One of her first public appearances after she came back to America in 1915 from her studies abroad was as soloist at the Woman's Appeal-for-Liberty pageant on Bedloe's Island, July 4, 1915, when the New York State Woman Suffrage Party's protest against further disenfranchisement was read at the foot of the Statue of Liberty by Margaret Wycherly. Miss Peterson sang the National Anthem and made a part of the picturesque tableaux arranged for that occasion



"La Legende Doree," Madame Yvette Gu[ilbert]

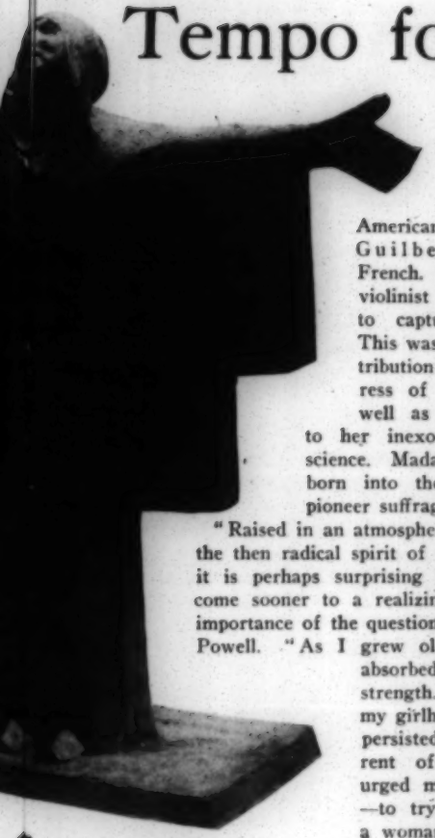


Madame Schuman[n] Convert to W[oman]

What the War Showed Maud Powell

IT was by an altogether different sequence of ideals that Madame Maud Powell came to be one of the world's great spokeswomen for freedom in art and freedom in political

Tempo for Citizenship



...ret,' from the Statuette of Guilbert, by Alice Morgan Wright

life. Madame Powell's progression is as truly American as Madame Guilbert's is truly French. The American violinist set her spirit to capture perfection. This was to be her contribution to the progress of womankind as well as her obedience to her inexorable art conscience. Madame Powell was born into the elect of the pioneer suffrage movement.

"Raised in an atmosphere charged with the then radical spirit of woman suffrage it is perhaps surprising that I did not come sooner to a realizing sense of the importance of the question," said Madame Powell. "As I grew older my studies absorbed my time and strength. Yet, through my girlhood years there persisted an undercurrent of thought that urged me ever onward—to try to prove that a woman could do her work as thoroughly, as capably and as convincingly as a man. Indeed throughout long years I fought my battle against prejudice, even as Camilla Urso—revered be her memory—fought the battle before me. In my early days, the names of Mrs. Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony were household words. I remember with affection the gentle, honest nature of that good woman 'Susan B.,' who took a real interest in my future career, even giving me my first nest-egg, a gold sovereign, toward buying a 'Cremona' violin. Both women wanted the little American girl to show the world that a woman could 'fiddle as well as a man.'

"Years passed. The battle of life and the persistent struggle toward an ever higher artistic goal consumed my energy. Curious as it may seem, a public life was foreign to my nature. It seemed to take all my courage to pursue my own little path toward recognition, leaving no surplus vitality to be devoted to the big general cause of 'woman's rights.' I honestly felt that I was doing my share toward advancing the cause by developing to the utmost the talents that nature had given me. I believed that sheer force of example would raise standards and fire enthusiasm in other girls, and that on the heels of equipment and efficiency, success would follow. I knew that equal suffrage was right; but that other women had greater gifts of speech and of disposition to work actively in the cause than I, I felt sure.

...ng-Heink, a Recent Woman Suffrage

THEN THE WAR

"When more recently, the English suffragettes introduced militant methods I was repelled and ashamed. What I abhorred was their lack of sportsmanship. They didn't 'play fair.' Witness the famous House of Commons incident, in which they did not keep their word.

"Then came the war. The women of England, including the hysterical suffragettes, faced the situation squarely and bravely. They gave up their men-folk, and turned heroically to the tasks that hitherto had been performed chiefly by masculine hands, masculine brains. They commanded the respect and admiration of the whole world. I, for one, reversed my judgment of that same hysterical element, and forgave.

Madame Maud Powell, "the Little American Girl" Susan B. Anthony Hoped to See "Fiddle As Well As Any Man"

"And what is it we are working for, paying for, our men fighting for? A world democracy, to be sure. But the word democracy gives the woman suffragist pause, for it is borne in upon her consciousness of right and justice that democracy is not altogether what it purports to be when such a large proportion of the adult population has no voice in the conduct of the government—is denied representation in fact. Now this representation and all it implies should be *thrust* upon us as a matter of duty, not handed over in gingerly spirit as a mere privilege. Then we must be educated to our new responsibilities. We must learn, learn, learn, in order to meet intelligently new conditions arising out of this frightful world-upheaval. By the way, talk with almost any Englishwoman and with all her pretty, feminine ways, one is abashed before her knowledge of state affairs. With new duties, new emergencies we shall acquire undreamed of strength and prowess. For such is woman's nature. And we shall be the better mothers, the better home keepers for our larger vision and wider capabilities. We shall bring up better men children, demanding from them, as from our husbands, higher ideals and cleaner activity. Goodness knows, the world of politics needs a house cleaning. Let us live up to the proverb of the new broom. Moreover let us not fail to renew the broom whenever it shows the least sign of wear.

"Thus it is that the war and some of its consequences have brought about my complete conversion to woman suffrage. Women are fitter than some of us thought. There is no turning back now, for we are being swept onward by a great tidal wave of world change, a change that makes for bigger thought, deeper feeling and more rugged action."

"War and Some of Its Consequences"

TO that last word from Madame Powell there fits with poignant aptitude the latest word to reach the *Woman Citizen* from England. Through Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, head of the National Union of Suffrage Societies of Great Britain, comes the message that all Britain is mourning the death of Dr. Elsie Inglis, to whose initiative was due, in great part, the founding of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, which, under the control of the British suffragists, have proved so material a contribution to Britain's war service. "Twice," writes Mrs. Fawcett, "she saved the Serbian people from despair, once when they were in the grip of a terrible epidemic of typhus and once when their country was over-run by the Austrians and Germans. Her devotion to them was unbounded and they have repaid it with an undying gratitude. Her funeral service in Edinburgh was a wonderful demonstration. The streets were lined by silent sorrowing spectators. It seemed as though all Edinburgh had assembled to do honor to her. Of course, the N. U. W. S. S. was represented. Lady Frances Balfour and Mr. and Mrs. Strachey were there, among others."

Mrs. Fawcett's letter does not say to what immediate cause Dr. Inglis's death was due, apparently taking for granted that the detailed word has already reached the suffragists of America. There is little doubt, however, that Dr. Inglis broke down under the strain of her war work and that she is one more of the many British suffragists whose lives have been forfeited to the service of country.

Along the Federal Amendment Front

Leaders Holding Their Sectors

"IF my vote is needed to pass the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, I will vote for it." This is what Speaker Champ Clark said on December 12 to a delegation of Missouri women, headed by Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Columbia, retiring vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The statement indicates Speaker Clark's unequivocal support of woman suffrage by the federal method, since the Speaker of the House never casts his vote on any question unless it is needed as a determining factor. The Missouri women also reported, in addition to the support of the Speaker, a congressional delegation nearly solid for the Federal Amendment.

Other evidences of congressional support poured into the convention as one delegation of women after another came back from hearings before their state congressmen.

New York's delegation, numbering 100 women, was received in the office of Senator Calder. Mrs. Catt, head of the national suffrage body and now an enfranchised citizen of New York State; Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, chairman of the State Woman Suffrage Party; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the New York City Suffrage Party, and Mrs. Raymond Brown, presented their arguments before New York State congressmen.

Mrs. Catt said in part: "When we went into the world war and announced that our purpose was to make the world safe for democracy we may have thought at home that it was simply a fine sounding phrase to stir patriotism, but it has been regarded with sincerity in the other countries. We are the model democracy for the world, and we have given the world its precedents of all forms of man suffrage.

"But Canada has given the vote to most of its women, the measure in Great Britain has passed the Commons and goes to the House of Lords this month or next. Iceland and Denmark, since the war began, have given universal suffrage to men and women. The only vote denied to women in Sweden is that for Parliament. Viviani, when he returned to France, said that the first duty of his country, as soon as civil government was restored, was to enfranchise its women. In Prague, the capital of Bohemia, the City Council has voted to establish a new form of government based on equal and universal suffrage."

Most of the representatives were present, even Senator James Wadsworth appearing for a moment. All the congressmen responded. Some of those newly pledged to the amendment offered assistance in securing the votes of their colleagues.

"A Very Nice Party"

AMONG the 20 women delegates from Ohio who were received by Senator Harding, was Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Roger Perkins, president of the Cleveland League, were the speakers. Mrs. Upton expressed her satisfaction with the way the Ohio congressmen had received her delegation by saying, "It was a very nice party."

MRS. TERESA CROWLEY
Heading the Fifty Women of the Massachusetts Congressional Delegation

MRS. T. T. COTNAM
Whose Arkansas Delegation Had an Audience at the White House

BUT the proudest delegation of women was the one headed by Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, of Little Rock, Arkansas. These women had the unique experience of being received by the President at the White House.

When this delegation, which claims solid support of the Federal Amendment from its representatives in Congress, returned from the audience with President Wilson, Mrs. Cotnam seemed jubilant.

"It would not be etiquette for me to give out what our President said," she declared, "but he was perfectly charming and wholly satisfactory. We are confident that President Wilson will do what is right in regard to the amendment."

In addition to Mrs. Cotnam the women personally received by the President were: Mrs. Rutherford Fuller, Mrs. Frank W. Gibb, Miss Gertrude Watkins, Miss Josephine Miller, Miss Mary Raymond and Mrs. J. F. Weinman.

Other Southern and Western delegations of women reported gains at the points they are holding for the Federal Amendment. Kentucky has gained new Congressional support. So have Nebraska and Iowa. Southern women made massed drives on their congressmen during their stay in Washington and some of the largest delegations of women were from the South. Virginia's group was as large as New York's. Maryland and Massachusetts tied, each sending fifty women to plead for national enfranchisement. Mrs. Catt spoke at both the Virginia and Alabama hearings.

That Pro-German Soldier Vote and the Federal Amendment

THE Federal Amendment will go through the 65th Congress on the force of the general suffrage momentum, according to Miss Mary Garrett Hay, who these days, keeps in one hand Mrs. James W. Wadsworth's quaint little circular that essays to make the point that it is only pro-Germans who voted for woman suffrage in New York. In the other hand Miss Hay holds tight to the soldier vote of Greater New York, which was counted on Tuesday and by the count added 8,386 to the Greater City's already perfectly ridiculous suffrage plurality.

Every now and then Miss Hay puts Mrs. Wadsworth's quaint little circular on top of the soldier vote for smiling purposes. "They don't seem to fit at all, do they?" she muses, "unless you can argue that those boys in khaki, bound for somewhere in France to wind up this Boches business are really pro-German. 'Only pro-Germans, for suffrage,' says Mrs. Wadsworth, yet our soldiers who are fighting the Germans have voted for suffrage two to one. The truth is everybody is for suffrage these days. That is why I say the 65th Congress will readily fall in line when it gets back to work in January."

The soldier vote on woman suffrage throughout New York City was proportionately better than the vote cast for the amendment at the civilian election. The result showed practically a 100 per cent gain for the amendment among the soldiers. The soldier vote by boroughs on the suffrage question was:

	Yes.	No.
Manhattan	6,762	3,387
Bronx	2,186	1,141
Brooklyn	6,422	3,225
Queens	1,442	811
Richmond	327	189
Total	17,139	8,753

The November vote showed 334,011 yeas to 241,315 nays, the total vote now being: Yeas, 351,150; nays, 250,068.

(Up-state returns on the soldier vote are not available at the moment of going to press.)

Suffragists and Loyalty

MRS. GUILFORD DUDLEY
of Tennessee, State Representative of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, Who Seconded the Resolution

Service Flag Now Has Twelve Stars

ONE of the incidents at the formal opening of convention week in Washington was the presentation of a service flag in honor of the twelve active members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association who are now serving in France.

The presentation was made by Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw to the president and the convention, just after the delegates were formally seated, and the flag hung over the stage in Poli's Theatre throughout the session.

It shows a center field of white surrounded by a deep blue border and contains twelve stars.

The two new stars in addition to the ten reported in last week's *Woman Citizen*, stand for Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, member of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, now upon a governmental assignment in France, and Miss Susan P. Ryerson, former corresponding secretary of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, now bacteriological expert in a base hospital at the front.

The Thirteenth Star

Miss Henrietta Taylor, chairman of the Suffrage League of Pine Bluffs, Arkansas, has joined the Red Cross as hospital nurse in France. Miss Taylor's appointment will make necessary a thirteenth star in the National's service flag.

MISS HANNAH PATTERSON
of Pennsylvania, Resident Director in Washington of the Woman's Committee of National Defense, Who Presented the Resolution of Loyalty

Loyalty Resolution of National Suffragists

A RENEWED pledge to the government of loyal support was one of the first acts of the 49th annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association assembled in Washington last week. A loyalty resolution, offered by Miss Hannah J. Patterson of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, resident director in Washington of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and seconded by Mrs. Guilford Dudley, of Nashville, Tennessee, was adopted by a unanimous vote. The resolution read as follows:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, assembled in executive session last February, pledged the loyalty of the organization to the country in the event of war and forthwith placed a plan of intensive service at the government's command in view of the impending peril, and

WHEREAS, America since then has entered into the dread actuality of war and is in greater need of women's loyal service than our readiest anticipation could visualize last February, and

WHEREAS, The suffragists of this organization are already in compact formation as a second line of defense for husbands, sons, fathers, and brothers somewhere in France, therefore

Be it Resolved, That we delegates assembled for the 49th annual convention of the National Suffrage Association, representing a membership of 2,000,000 women, reaffirm this organization's unswerving loyalty to the government in this crisis, and while struggling to secure the right of self-government to the women of America, pledge anew our intention gladly and zealously to continue those services of which the government has so freely availed itself in its war to secure the right of self-government to the peoples of the world.

Waacs in England and America

MISS HELEN FRASER
of Great Britain, Who Has Come to America to Tell the War Story of the British Women

THE WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS, or Waacs, as they are familiarly called in England, is something of a ladies' quartermaster department, according to Miss Helen Fraser, who is in this country on a very special mission approved by the English Government. She is to tell the women over here what they may expect to face sooner or later. Sooner rather than later, Miss Fraser would say. She is booked to tell women in colleges, women in organizations, and women wherever she can find them in the United States, how the efficient forces of British women working behind the lines came into being.

One of her first large audiences in this country was in Poli's Theatre, Washington, at the Saturday night session of the National American Woman Suffrage Association's convention.

Perhaps no one who addressed the convention brought so moving a message, or told it more simply yet thrillingly than did she.

That British men have begun to appreciate women is evidenced by the letters English officials have written about Miss Fraser, whose immediate position is as an officer of the British Treasury for which she has formed many war savings committees in towns and villages of England.

James Parker of London, Junior Lord of the Treasury, says that she did "splendid service" in this capacity. Lord Anslow, chairman of the Bucks County Council Tribunal of the Red Cross, says, "no lady worker better able than Miss Fraser to carry the message from Great Britain to the United States could have been chosen. The efforts of our women in this murderous war have been greater and

(*Continued on page 78*)

A Curiously Democratic Election

MRS. LOUISE C. MacKINNEY, M. P.,
Of Alberta

SOLDIERS and "sisters" working together overseas elected Miss Roberta Catherine MacAdams as their representative to the Provincial Parliament of Alberta. They elected her not because she was a woman, nor in spite of her being a woman, but just as a matter of course. Miss MacAdams rather indignantly repudiates the idea that hers was "a freak candidature."

She explained this to the British Press at the time of her election, which made no inconsiderable stir in conservative England. As she was the first woman elected an M. P. on British soil, she was as much of a novelty as a new type of airplane or a special sort of tank.

Probably British traditions were as completely bowled over by the simplicity with which Canadians took the nomination of a woman to one of their legislative assemblies as they would have been at the sight of German land troops marching on London in kilts and playing the pipes.

Women are beginning to be people in England but they are not yet sufficiently "people" to be members of Parliament. Therefore the fact that Canadian men—and Canadian soldiers, at that—tall, strong, masterful men, with records of courage behind them, should have voted for a woman to be the political representative of fighting forces, flouted all the Englishman's habitual thoughts about his womankind.

AS a writer in one British paper put it: "In Alberta, manifestly, women have established their claim to share the burdens and responsibilities of citizenship and men do not regard this claim as unreasonable or as the assertion of a novel right which has to be limited and safeguarded by all sorts of checks and balances. To those who have watched the slow progress of the women's cause in this country, this straightforward and very matter-of-fact recognition of woman's citizenship is refreshing. By contrast, our timid and half-hearted 'concession' of a truncated franchise for women looks ridiculous—and the bitter struggle that the women of this country have had to wage to get even this small measure of justice can be seen in its true light as a tragic waste of energy."

Miss MacAdams's election jostled uncomfortably a number of well-established class traditions.

"The fighting men and nursing sisters of Alberta did not elect me because I was a woman," said Miss MacAdams to her interviewer, "but because I was a human being whom they could trust to look after their interests in Parliament."

Exactly—and away went tradition number one, the tradition that men can always represent women. Why, here is a woman representing men and by their own choice, at that, and all because they believe she knows their special needs.

"I am not a politician and no question of party politics arose in the election. In fact, I think that every one of the twenty-one candidates in this soldiers' election was, nominally at least, independent of political parties," she continued. "The soldiers and the sisters chose me as their representative exactly as they selected Captain Pearson, who headed the poll. They did not think they were doing anything very startling in voting for a woman. Why should they think so? If they thought about it at all they probably thought it was quite as natural for a woman to be a member of Parliament as a member of a nursing corps. I regard the result of the election chiefly as a tribute to my uniform and to the corps to which I am attached."

AND therewith tradition number two, the long cherished notion that politics is something intricate with the key to it belonging only to the initiated or to those with the hall mark of a party on them, also went by the board. Representation in Parliament lost its abracadabra and its shibboleths and got down to the common sense basis of deputing some one to look after interests common to a group.

Miss MacAdams was not at all a woman's candidate. She was a soldiers' candidate. There were 38,000 troops and 75 nursing sisters in her electorate. Two positions in the Alberta Legislature were to be filled by members from the front and there were twenty-one candidates in the field. Of these, Captain Pearson, known as "the fighting parson," received 4,286 and Miss MacAdams 4,023.

"The whole proceeding strikes one as a splendid example of democracy in action," is the comment of a British weekly.

Officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers were among the candidates, including several lieutenants, four captains, a major and a lieutenant major. A great many of the 14,000 ballots actually cast were marked in the trenches.

The third name on the list of candidates was that of Private Harper, who received 3,328 votes. At the bottom of the poll stood an acting staff sergeant.

MISS ROBERTA CATHERINE MacADAMS, M. P.,
Of Alberta

THIS curiously democratic election knocked political theories all about, and nearly buried out of sight the notion that a political campaign has to be an elaborate affair of electioneering. There could be no canvassing prior to the election as the electors were spread all along the fighting front. There were no meetings; no political advertising; of speeches, next to none. Nurse MacAdams did make a simple pre-election address, conveying to the men her assurance that if she were returned, she would look after the interests not only of the soldiers but of their mothers, wives and sweethearts.

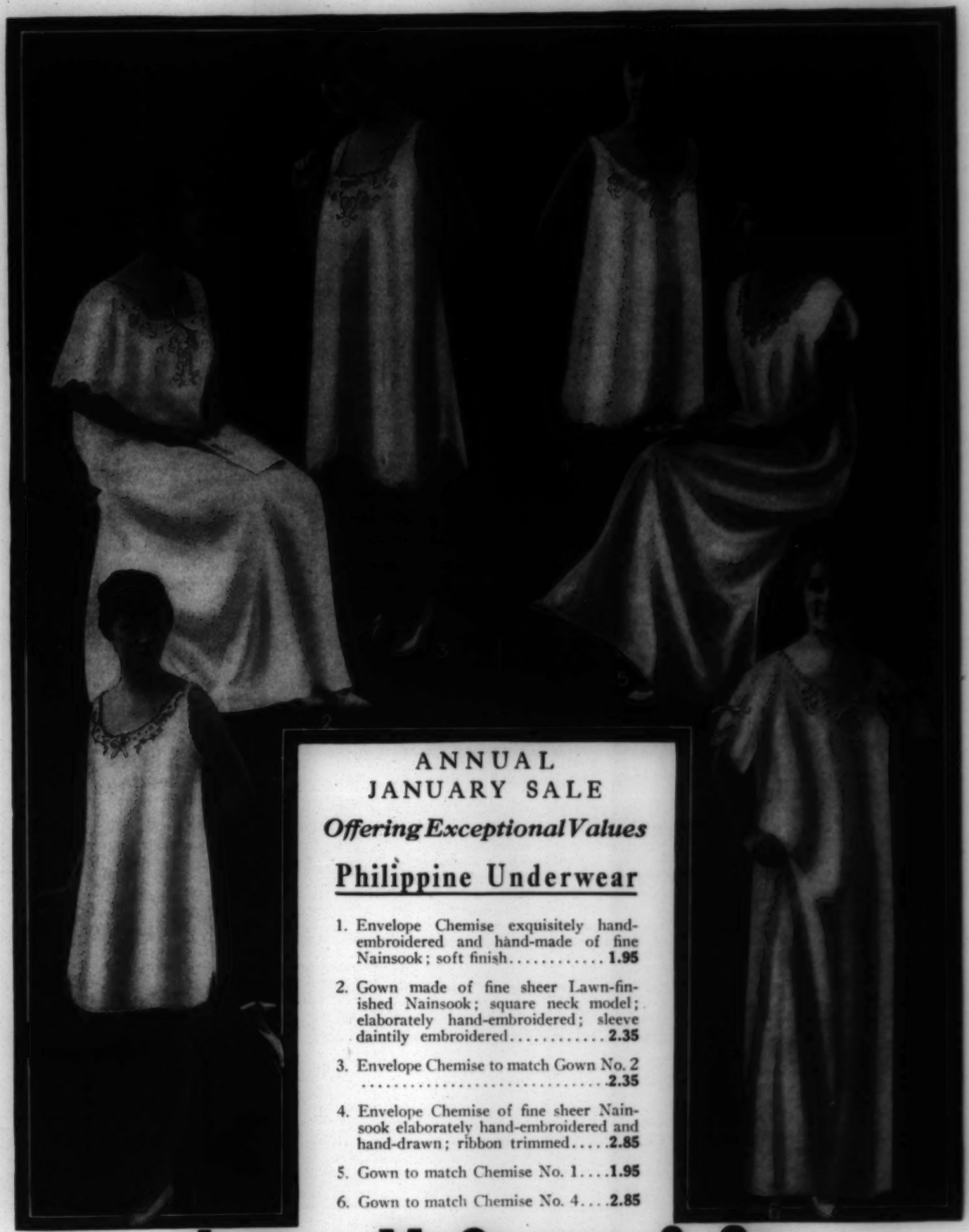
One may read between the lines that no other pre-election promise could have appealed as this one appealed.

MISS MACADAMS is the daughter of a Canadian county newspaper editor and the sister-in-law of Mr. W. J. Hanna, the Food Controller, who holds much the same position in Canada as Lord Rhondda does in England or Mr. Herbert C. Hoover does in the United States.

She, herself, is a trained nurse, a dietician, and has held a position as supervisor of household arts in the public and high schools of Edmonton. She was also at one time Superintendent of Women's Institutes in Alberta under the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

In a recent letter to THE WOMAN CITIZEN Nurse MacAdams said: "I have been the recipient of the honor of election by Alberta overseas forces as their representative in their provincial Legislature. As yet I have done nothing. I think you will agree with me that the time for talking is not yet; that I must first make good, and justify their confidence. My election therefore would be quite insignificant were it not for the accident of my being a woman. I am most unwilling to stress the fact of my sex."

(*Continued on page 78*)



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5. Gown to match Chemise No. 1.... **1.95**
6. Gown to match Chemise No. 4.... **2.85**

5th Avenue **James McCreery & Co.** *34th Street*

A Curiously Democratic Election

(*Continued from page 74*)

MISS MACADAMS lays great emphasis upon the fact that there is no such thing as an organized women's movement in her province.

"It is not necessary that there should be a separate women's organization, for men and women are not fighting against each other for different political ends. Frankly I do not understand the importance some people appear to attach to this differentiation of the sexes in dealing with public affairs. Women are not anxious to do the work of men. They only want to do their own work, leaving men to do theirs. It is our experience in Canada, at any rate, that men and women can work together at their own tasks and we think these jealous exclusions of which we hear so much in other countries are quite absurd."

In the Alberta Legislature, Miss MacAdams will not be the only woman. Mrs. Louise C. MacKinney of Claresholm will also take her seat at the same time, probably in February.

Nor is it only Nurse MacAdams who holds a modest view of her own powers and elevates accordingly the position of trust into which she has been placed.

"I have no wise or brilliant views on politics," said Mrs. Louise MacKinney, Alberta's other woman M. P. "I feel that there are things to be done for women and children by other women; for when we reach the women we reach the fountainhead."

"Tall and strong and quiet and serene"—it took all four of these adjectives to describe the impression the "Lady from Claresholm" made upon her interviewer in Ontario when she came to the Eastern province to speak for the Dominion elections which occurred on December 17.

Over a cup of tea she spoke to a few friends in Toronto, knitting steadily and swiftly as she talked. Elected as a Non-partisan Leaguer, she announced no party program, but it was easy to gather that her mind was full of plans for reconstruction of society after the war. She is a win-the-war leader, loyal to that government for Canada which shall give reinforcements and strength to the overseas troops.

JUST after the New York elections she wrote to THE WOMAN CITIZEN offering her congratulations.

"New York," she said, "where so much of the really hard work—the testing, trying work, was done, that all through the years has helped to mould sentiment and win victories in parts of the country where winning was easier—New York has, at last, come to her own. I was, and I still am, so glad for you and with you. I'm sure that before election you almost felt that if you should win you would be ready to say, 'Now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation.' But when victory became an actual fact you changed your mind and you said, 'No, Lord, I want to live to see what we can do with it.'"

What they can do for humanity with their new powers is the passionate aim of women on both sides of the borders of these two countries, Canada and the United States, where women win citizenship neck and neck, and work for a common form of "democracy in action."

Intensive Circulation Campaign for the Woman Citizen

ONE of the lively moments of the convention came when subscription pledges were taken for THE WOMAN CITIZEN. Blocks of one hundred were underwritten by the state associations as fast as they could be taken down. In the result over 2,000 subscriptions were pledged by the states in the few minutes given to this feature. In addition each state took out subscriptions to be sent to members of Congress from that state. Tennessee undertook to look after New Mexico's congressmen besides its own, and other states played missionary in the same way.

The pledges made at the convention follow:

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt	100
Florida Equal Suffrage Association	100
Indiana Woman's Franchise League	100
Iowa Equal Suffrage Association	100
Kentucky Equal Rights Association	100
Louisiana Woman Suffrage Party	200
Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association	100
Maryland Woman Suffrage League	100
Michigan Equal Suffrage Association	100
Equal Suffrage League, Wayne County	100
Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association	100
New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Assoc.	100
New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association	200
New York City Woman Suffrage Party	100
South Dakota Universal Franchise League	100
Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association	100
Texas Equal Suffrage Association	100
Virginia Equal Suffrage League	100
Wisconsin Equal Suffrage Association	100
	2,100

PROBABLY there was thus secured the highest record of subscription-taking in the shortest time known in suffrage annals. But even at that, we cannot rest on our laurels. We have launched an intensive circulation campaign that must go on and on without a halt until we have reached the mark of 100,000, which we have set as our stint for the first year in the WOMAN CITIZEN's history. The plan of underwriting blocks of subscriptions by the state associations is an admirable one; so admirable that we believe that every state suffrage association in the country will fall in line, and we also believe that those associations that pledged themselves on December 14th to blocks of 100 each will find it easily possible to increase the number of subscriptions of which they can take care.

ON the floor of the theatre that day, there was indeed a murmur of contempt from some of the more up-standing organizations at the smallness of the number assigned them. One stalwart was heard to remark: "Why our association can easily make itself responsible for 500 subscriptions." To all such associations we need hardly point out that the number fixed is very elastic and will be expanded to meet the ambitions of the most ambitious state association. New Jersey and Louisiana, even at the moment, did not rest satisfied with their pledge of 100, but promptly pledged 100 more apiece. Any state association that already stands committed to 100 subscriptions can double its pledge and welcome.

In order to underwrite these subscriptions in the shortest and easiest way, we are adopting the following plan of organization:

(A) The Central Woman Citizen Circulation Committee. This committee is to be made up of one member for each state, appointed by the president of the state association. Presidents are earnestly requested not to make a perfunctory appointment in this case, but to deputize to a place on the committee some woman who has a sincere and eager interest in the WOMAN CITIZEN as the official organ of the N. A. W. S. A. and who will make it her particular business to look after the WOMAN CITIZEN's circulation in her state. As soon as these appointments are made, notice should be sent to the WOMAN CITIZEN's office, 171 Madison Avenue.

(B) This Central Committee woman will take in hand the intensive organization of her state for the circulation drive. It is suggested that she appoint some woman from each county association to supervise the circulation work for the local clubs of the county. This woman will be known as the County Circulation Chairman.

(C) Each woman whom she shall appoint to represent each local club will be known as that Club's Circulation Chairman.

IT is the intention to permit 30 per cent. of all subscriptions underwritten to go into the local or state treasury, as may be determined upon by the state association itself. Premiums will be offered, and in an early issue of the WOMAN CITIZEN the premium schedule will be set forth. With the Circulation Chairman of the local club as the ultimate unit of the supervision work, teams are to be formed in each town, or rural district, and these teams are to go over their territory in a vigorous canvass for subscriptions.

Literature that sets forth the "talking points" of the WOMAN CITIZEN will be issued from headquarters.

MEANTIME, conceded talking points are the fact, which is to become ever more emphatically a fact, that it is only through the WOMAN CITIZEN that the individual suffragist can get the national interpretation of suffrage as the N. A. W. S. A. understands the word; the fact that the propagandistic value of the WOMAN CITIZEN is susceptible of high stress; it can go out as a missionary into the darkest anti-suffrage spots; it is working toward a general interpretation of politics for women such as is presented by no other magazine in the country; it is interested in and sets forth women's domestic interests, wherever those interests are touched upon by civics and politics; it is a connecting link between the woman at home, the Government at Washington, at the State Capitol, at the City Hall; it is striving to be a criterion on woman's war service; and it stands on guard with the N. A. W. S. A. in the effort to insure to women adequate recognition on war service boards and adequate protection from exploitation in industry.

The Book Stall

Heroines—Old and New

SINCE the prototype of the woman movement in every country and every age will always be Brunhilde and the Walkyrie, those mystic prophetesses of half-divine powers, it will not be amiss to call attention to two books of old legends: *Asgard and the Gods* and the *Epics and Romances of the Middle Ages.* These are adaptations by M. W. McDowall from the collected works of Dr. W. Wägner, a great authority on myths and legends.

The world owes a debt to these collectors who, for the past four or five decades in Denmark, Norway, England and Germany, have diligently toiled to save the splendor of the legendary world to future readers. If it had not been for the Celtic revival and its cognate efforts in other countries, it is more than likely that the color and sumptuousness of that storied past would not have been kept alive. After this war, such a wealth of material of vital interest to the present generation will be let loose that no one will think of starting societies to resurrect the past. Yet what would not the modern world have missed if it had not revived the Nibelungen Lied and the Mabinogion?

Asgard and the Gods. Epics and Romances of the Middle Ages. From the work of Dr. W. Wägner, adapted by M. W. McDowall. E. P. Dutton, N. Y. Each volume $2.00.

MOTHERS everywhere feel the need of a simple biological study of sex for their own education. They are called upon to answer puzzling questions concerning which they may or may not have a basis of scientific knowledge.

Such mothers will be glad to know about *The Way Life Begins,* by Bertha C. Cady and Vernon M. Cady. It is recommended as accurate in a foreword by Dr. William F. Snow, General Secretary of the American Social Hygiene Association.

"The book," says Dr. Snow, "tells the truth about reproduction, with regard to its moral significance, seeing in reproduction, both of human beings and of animals, one of the most interesting stories in the world; a story that every youth should learn from competent persons."

An accessory for interesting youth in the story of life will be found in the beautiful colored plates which abound throughout the book.

The Way Life Begins. Bertha Chapman Cady and Vernon Mosher Cady. Serial Publication No. 85 of the American Social Hygiene Association, 105 W. 40th Street, New York City.

THE English imagination has always cherished the picture of the seeking woman. Woman desirous, hunting her lover until she wears away his reluctance to be caught, was the favorite conception of the early ballad writers, of George Meredith, of Thomas Hardy and of Eden Phillpotts. The idea so persisted that it seems as if it must have had some basis in fact; at least so much basis as to be a revelation of the British man's ideal of woman. A perfectly new writer whose first novel appears anonymously, but is heralded as the work of an "Ex-Mill Girl," demonstrates that this conquering type of feminine creature is also the ideal—or an ideal—of the British woman.

Helen of the Four Gates is a book which might have been written by a young Thomas Hardy. It shows an England of moors and lonely spaces; an England of tragic peasantry, of scowling beauty and persistent, unyielding love. It has the distinction of being commended by Hardy himself, who calls it "an extraordinary first book." As a first novel and one written by a factory worker, it shows promise, although it is almost too tense and unrelieved for charm. Its author is impassioned over the physical beauty of the English landscape, which she describes with finely selective phrases, betraying more subtlety than one would expect from an inexperienced workman.

Helen of the Four Gates. By an Ex-Mill-Girl. E. P. Dutton. $1.50.

THE last chapters of Gertrude Atherton's *The Living Present* are speculative of woman's status after the war. In view of the breath-snatching advance of women in every country, but most especially in France and Russia and Great Britain, there is a certain futility in these speculations under which the reader grows restive. Questionings about the program of industrial woman after the war is over have so much less vitality than the plain recital of what she actually achieved during the war that the first chapters of Mrs. Atherton's book are undeniably the most worth while.

This is a story of resurrections and reincarnations. It is a history of women, who had been wrapped cocoon-like in soft perfumed webs of their own spinning, suddenly bursting their bonds and demonstrating the hardness of the peasant, the passionate loyalty of the maid of Domremy, the endurance of the haute noblesse who used to practise walking to the guillotine that they might not falter when their time came to die.

The very shop girls of Paris who once made artificial boutonnieres until they were livid and jaundiced and meagre from indoor work are now tossing 40-pound shells from hand to hand in the Usines de Guerre.

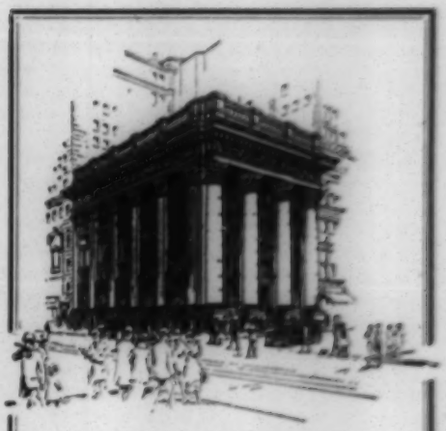
The most characteristic incident related by Mrs. Atherton was told her by Madame Paquin, the famous dressmaker.

Madame Paquin lives at Neuilly. For years she had noted the great wagons, filled with produce, which passed at dawn on their way to the Halles in Paris.

On the seats were always three or four burly men to unload the goods at the market. All of these men were reservists. On the Monday morning after mobilization took place, the wagons came past, creaking and groaning as usual. But on each cart large, stolid peasant women were sitting.

"They had mobilized themselves as automatically as the Government had ordered out its army." And Paris was fed, *comme toujours.*

The Living Present. Gertrude Atherton. Frederick A. Stokes, New York.



The Woman's Department at our Fifth Avenue Office is in charge of Miss V. D. H. Furman and is especially equipped to handle the accounts of women and women's organizations

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Tribute to Mrs. Colby

THE Reverend Olympia Brown has written a much-wanted and richly deserved biographical tribute to the late Clara Bewick Colby, an early review of which by "A. S. B." is promised for these columns.

Alien Wives and Alien Husbands

HONORABLE JEANNETTE RANKIN, Representative from Montana, explaining to the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association the bill she has recently introduced into Congress to adjust American naturalization laws for women so that they shall no longer be unjustly discriminated against, said:

"We who stand tonight so near victory, after a majestic struggle of seventy long years, must not forget that there are other steps besides suffrage necessary to complete the political enfranchisement of American women. We must not forget that the self-respect of the American woman will not be redeemed until she is regarded as a distinct and social entity, unhampered by the political status of her husband, her father, or her associates; but with a status peculiarly her own and accruing to her as an American citizen.

"The American woman must be bound to American obligations not through her husband's citizenship, but directly through her own. Her dignity will not be revealed until she is freed to serve humanity as a separate and distinct individual, provided with such political rights as it is in the power of the United States Government to confer."

The question of the nationality of married women became acute in Europe after the war broke out and led to an international congress of women's organizations for discussion of the subject. War conditions have focused attention on the status of women in this country who are married to alien husbands or who, as aliens, are married to American men.

Previous to the establishment of the Immigration Bureau and the reorganization and amendment of the Naturalization law in 1907, no law existed providing that American wives of aliens should take the nationality of their husbands. Sections 3 of the law passed in that year, and still in force, states: "Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband."

The bill introduced on December 13 by Representative Jeannette Rankin, provides:

1. "That any American woman who marries a foreigner shall retain her American citizenship unless she shall formally in writing renounce such citizenship. If residing in the United States, she may renounce such citizenship in any Court authorized to naturalize American citizens within the District in which she resides. If residing abroad, she shall file such renunciation with a consul of the United States.

2. "That all American women now married to foreigners residing in the United States may after the passage of this act resume their American citizenship by filing a declaration with any Court having authority to naturalize American citizens within the jurisdiction in which she resides."

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STRAIGHT EDGE

Industrial Settlement

III

I hire this column to discuss good citizenship from an unusual angle, expecting financial results in which any reader of this paper in common with thousands of others, may share. AVERY QUERCUS.

ONE OF THE MOST important functions of good citizenship is right use of property. A thoughtless or obstreperous woman, for example, can express a lot of bad citizenship with a hatpin—more, probably, than she can ever correct at the ballot box.

And yet hatpins belong to the class of intimate private property that even the most radical socialist would scarcely relegate to public ownership.

When it comes to property used for industrial purposes and for serving a large number of people, good citizenship (or democracy) requires that it be administered in the interest of the public.

Bad citizenship (or autocracy) fences it about with a claim of "ownership" and maintains that "it is mine to do with as I like."

BETWEEN the extreme anarchistic view that "all property is robbery" and the extreme plutocratic view of unlimited ownership, the common sense of mankind has long been trying to formulate the real truth about property, not merely in words, but in a practical working system.

Without claiming to have reached the absolute and final solution of all the problems involved in property ownership, the Straight Edge Industrial Settlement has undertaken to embody in its "working model of an industrial commonwealth" the more obvious principles of good citizenship (or democracy) with reference to property that are already established and recognized in law.

COMMON OWNERSHIP of property, as exemplified in schools, churches, clubs and various other institutions not formed for private profit but for public and mutual benefit, is a well established principle of law.

In such associations, the *man* is the fundamental unit.

In the business corporation, formed for private profit, the *dollar* is the fundamental unit.

Perhaps this fact may have some relation to the difference between the attitude of the average college man, for example, to his alma mater and the attitude of the average industrial worker toward the organization by which he is employed and the plant through which he earns his living.

The founders of the Straight Edge Industrial Settlement chose the former method of holding property, and started in to accumulate, for the use of cooperative workers, an industrial plant that should be held, not for private profit but for mutual benefit; that could not be hypothecated or used as a basis of credit, but should remain a perpetual nucleus to which the workers could add in return for the use of the property.

BY THE HELP of several hundred "Founders and Friends," who contributed or invested, up to January 1, 1917, $27,301.12 in the form of gifts and loans, this plant has been gradually built up to the extent of employing a hundred workers, organized in three distinct companies, who are now turning back to the Settlement from their earnings about sixteen hundred dollars a month for the further extension of their working plant and to repay obligations that have been incurred for such extension in the past.

The ordinary worker throughout the industrial world has to earn for the owner of his tools on an av rage $312 a year. The average Straight Edge worker for about one-half that amount *buys* his tools and equipment, and becomes automatically a member of the association that owns them and holds them perpetually for the workers as a body.

It will be a help to any reader of this paper who becomes interested in this series of articles, in getting into the spirit of the Straight Edge enterprise, to read a booklet which I wrote several years ago and which is printed by the Straight Edge Press, entitled "The Honorable Charles Rockingham Ducketts," being a few of the reasons why those who have riches find it hard to enter into the common life of humanity, which is the kingdom of heaven. Enclose a dime for it in a letter to the Straight Edge Industrial Settlement, 100 Lawrence Street, New York. If you don't happen to have a dime, send for it anyhow, and I will see that you get it.

Waacs in England and America

(*Continued from page 73*)

more effective than the supporters of women's franchise could possibly have anticipated."

Miss Fraser is an illustration of the British suffragist in war time. She was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Cardiff and District Women's Suffrage Society, a branch of the non-militant National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies and built up her own association to 1,100 members.

Before the war she was a lecturer, economist and suffrage organizer. Her suffrage training made her see just where and how women could be marshaled for effective war support.

An American problem of immediate importance is one which Miss Fraser knows something about experimentally. She was one of the workers in the British Food Control Campaign. "Much of the women's war work in Great Britain is under government control," said Miss Fraser. "The Woman's Auxiliary Army Corps has its commissioned officers, either appointed from the ranks or especially designated by the government. It now has a force of 40,000 women, and is growing at the rate of 10,000 a month. These women are enlisted members of the service.

"The Waacs cook behind the lines, keep the books and perform all sorts of clerical tasks. Many of these women," she explained, "were those whose professional and business careers were smashed when the war began. England, unlike the United States, immediately stopped spending money, ceased buying things. Consequently, all sorts of trades and professions found no market. Professional and salaried classes were hard hit, and are still having a hard time financially. The concert singers and the artists were affected and until the situation readjusted itself we had to look after the suffering ones. Now most of them have found all the work they want in fields where they are much needed."

Unofficial Waacs in America

Miss Charlotte Delafield of the New York City Suffrage Party's War Committee, Who Managed 1,000 Booths for Red Cross Enrollment Last Week.

INDICATIVE of the share of war work which falls to the lot of that highly specialized creature, the suffrage leader, is one task just completed by New York City suffragists.

Ten million dollars may be a small sum in these days, but the fact still remains that 10,000,000 people constitute quite a large fraction of the human race; yet the enrollment of this number of members of the Red Cross is just drawing to a close. Under the leadership of Miss Charlotte Delafield, representing the War Service Committee of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, many suffrage workers pledged themselves ready to do their bit in the Red Cross drive which began last Monday.

New York's quota of the 10,000,000 members was a big one and the suffragists undertook responsibility for 1,000 enrollment booths.

THE WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY, NEW YORK

Ring out
the thousand wars of old

Ring in
the thousand years of peace

Will this mother of France live to see the establishment of peace? She is no longer young. Her greatest need now is proper medical care. The Mobile Hospital Unit of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children is the gift of American suffragists to the women and children of France. Week by week, as it comes from "over there," the story of this hospital staffed entirely by American women will be told in

THE
Woman Citizen

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Spencer Coats of Shetland Wool in a variety of colors, price $3.50.
Brush Wool Sweaters with belt and large sailor collar, in Gray, Green, Brown, or Copen, price $5.95.
Ancona Wool Sweaters, with belt and shawl collar which can be buttoned up high at neck, in plain colors or Heather mixtures, price $11.95.
Imported Llama Wool Sweaters, with sash, $19.50.
Imported Alpaca Wool Sweaters in plain colors or fancy color combinations, price $25.00.
Fiber Silk Sweaters, with sash and sailor collar, from $9.75 to $16.50.
Pure Silk Sweaters, in plain or fancy weaves, from $25.00 to $47.50.

Hosiery

All Silk Hose, medium weight, Black, White, and colors, $1.75 pair.
Pure Silk Hose, in White and all the new shoe and evening shades, $1.50 pair.
Dipped Silk Hose, cotton tops and soles, Black, White, and all the newest shades, $1.25 pair.
Fancy Silk Hose in a large assortment. Very Special, $1.15 pair.
White Golf Hose, with Purple, Gold, Green, Black, or White Clocks, $1.95 pair.

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Straight Edge Rye an' Injun Bread
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